pendic of two marchy of Prussia. It is cannot and the resident to the resident

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Suppression of Speculation in Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange.

The Question of Governments for Insurgent States.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE

The Employment of Negro Troops Denounced by Senator Davis.

peeches of Messrs. Johnson, Hale

and Lane.

Investigation Into the Frauds on the Treasury,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1963.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1963.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1963.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1963.
WASHINGTON, SILVER, AND PORTION EXCHANGE.
The following was introduced in the Senate to-day passage Lace, and was referred to the Finance Committee. It is understood that the committee are dissented to report a bill embodying the principle contained a this bill, and inaugurate stringent measures for the bill, and inaugurate stringest measures for the sion of traffic in gold and exchange, regarding it slated to depreciate the currency and increase the saries of life. Whether Congress will uch an act, or one embedying a total prohibition speculative traffic in gold or exchange, cannot now licted with any certainty; but there is unquesthat something should be done to check or destoy

mbling operations, predicated, as they are, upon ortunes and disasters of the country: ved, That all traffic in gold, silver and foreign ex-Resolved, That all traffic in gold, silver and foreign exlarge for speculative purposes, or, purchases thereof
hared brokers, by deposit with such broker, of a sum
money less than the amount necessary to pay the full
second of such purchase, or on what is known as a
margin," is hereby prohibited. The sale of gold, silver
foreign exchange by a broker or banker, directly or
directly, at any place except within the regular bankghouse or banking office of such banker or broker, is
breby prohibited. The sale of gold, silver or foreign
change, unless actually delivered and paid for at the
me the sale is made, is hereby prohibited.
Any person who shall visiate any provision of this act,
conviction before the United States District Court of
be district in which the offence is committed, shall be
end for each offence in any sum not less than one through
dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars and imrisonment for a period not less than one month or more
land one year.

tion of Mr. Cox, instructing the Standing Com-Expenditures of Departments to proceed at to the discharge of their duties, giving a with all the powers of committees of investigation a much greater nignificance than was realized by the ablican members. Under the one hundred and fourth

se of these committees. Having no power to enforce extentions, they saidom held a meeting during the ion. Having now been clothed with full powers to be them to work effectively, it is understood that will proceed to execute their duties vigorously, and o most important and astounding disclosures are expect-to be made in the course of their investigations and reloped in their reports. The resolution was adopted a vete of eighty-nine to seventy-nine, and its recon-teration laid upon the table, so that it will require a

The fact that the first speech delivered in the Thirty-bath Congress should be made by a Senator denouncing of conducting the war, has excited no little comad unjustifiable, and charged the Executive with a courpation of authority dangerous to the liberties of the copie. He was replied to by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the eloquently sustained the course pursued by the resident in a manner which elicited the congratulations

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENTS IN THE INSURGENT

betitute offered by H. Winter Davis to Mr. Stevens solution to refer that portion of the President's Mesabout governments in the rebellious States to a umittee shall report such bills as may be necesgovernment in such States. The pending contest important subject cropped out pl g the first opportunity which has offered as yet to dicate the disposition of the members upon it. The abstitute of Mr. Davis was adopted by a majority

BU SUPPLIES FOR THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICH-

MOND.

Though General Butler and a member of the Sankary Though General Butler and a member of the Santary Omminision now at Fortress Mooroe have telegraphed to the government here that the rebel authorities have stepped the distribution of supplies sent from the loyal battes to the Union prisoners in their hands, we are noti-fied that up to this time so information had resolved Washington indicating that anything like an official rebel paties has been communicated to either Major General

shangs, promptly replied yesterday or the day before, to weral Butler's tender of vaccine matter, to be used tong the Union prisoners confined at Richmond, Lynch reg and other points in Rebeldom, that it would be dis-sed of promptly, as requested, leads us to hope that are may be, after all, a mistake in attributing to the public authorizies the atrocious purpose of denying to the Union prisoners in their hands the articles necessary to their proper sustemance forwarded from the North.

CHARIS SUPERSEDED-A MEW NEGOTIATOR. Private Miles O'Reilly, Forty-seventh regiment New fork Volunteers, returns to his regiment, in the Depart-ment of the South, by the next steamer from New York bing semi-occasionally between Port Pulaski and Savan-mah; and that the negotiations which Dr. Zacharie, the amous chiropodist and international negotiator, failed to bring to any satisfactory head at Richmond, will be representatives to meet all flags of truce thus these high ex-officials having had business and al relations with Private O'Reilly while they were ted with the Street Department of your city. mould the proliminary negotiations at Savannah prove intinactory, Private O'Reilly will, doubless, visit the fallel seat of insurrection and have an interview with President Davis and such members of the rebel Cabis se Mr. Davis may select. The happiest results

House to-day to Mr. Cox's reschution Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of General McCleilan of the command, and or Army of the Potomac white under his command, and or dering the same to be printed. It is understood that the length of this report has been greatly exaggerated, and that it will not exceed three hundred pages.

PERNANDO WOOD'S PRACE RESOLUTION. PERSANDO WOOD'S PEACE RESOLUTION.

The war democrais who voted against tabling Fernando Wood's peace resolution yesterday do not desire to be regarded as favoring it in the form in which it was offered. They say that, had it not been tabled, they intended to have offered amendments authorizing neg tiations with the States individually; but they do not propose in any way to recognize the begus government at Richmond.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. othing except refer a number of appointments, principally naval promotions, to the proper committee

PUNISHMENT OF TREASON. law of July, 1861, to define and punish treason, and the twenty-fourth section of the act of March, 1863, for enrolling the militia, proposes to punish the efforces named as the court may determine, not exceeding a fine of five thousand dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labor or by both fine and imprisonment.

GENERAL SCHOFFELD.

It is certain that General Schoffeld has been ordered to repair to Washington immediately.

DESERTERS TO BE PARDONED. The President will soon issue a proclamation of pardor for all deserters who will return to the army. SENATOR SAULSBURY REPUSES TO TAKE THE OATH. Senator Saulabury, of Delaware, refuses to take the

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRA-RIAN. The Librarian of the Congressional Library—Mr. Lan-man—was yesterday removed, and Whitelaw Reed, of this city, appointed to the place. It is understood that abusing the administration through the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce, of which paper he has for some time past been the correspondent.

Clamest C. Barclay, the philanthropust, arrived here to-day from Fort Monroe, where he has been attempting to get to Richmond for the purpose of relieving the Union risoners. Mr. Barclay is yet in hopes of obtaining per-nission to visit the rebel capital. He was received very kindly by the rebel officers at City Point, and afforded

CHAPBALO STOVING AND WIT PARTICE. of the Senate to-day, attracting no little attention.

GENERAL BUFOED IN A CRITICAL CONDITION General Buford, who has been suffering for some time from illness contracted in the field, is reported in a very critical condition, no hopes being entertained of his reco-

VISIT OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS TO THE PRONT. A number of Russian officers left Alexandria to day for the purpose of visiting the army, and will remain at the front several days.

COLONEL CRESS RELIEVED. Lieutenant Colonel Cross, of General Casey's board, has been relieved from that duty, having been appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Bureau of the regular army. His successor on the board is not yet appointed.

ANOTHER ARMY EXAMINING BOARD. It is reported that another Examining Board, similar to that of General Casey's, is to be organized and sta-tioned at New Orleans. The board in this city has examined over a thousand applicants, of which less than one-half were accepted. Among the latter are privates who are appointed captains, and a sergeant made a lieu-tenant colonel, while several field officers appointed by States have been either rejected altogether or reduce

THE CASE OF GENERAL M'REYNOLDS Yesterday and to-day General Milroy was examined by he McReynolds Court Martial upon the charges preferred be disobedience of orders affecting the defence of Win hester in June, and allowing a rebel surgeon and other parties to pass through the lines South. In vindication of himself from the latter, Colonel MaReynolds claims to have an order from General Kelley directing such privilegs to be granted the parties mentioned. The court will conclude its labors in a few days.

THE OULSIVATION OF PLAN AND HE IP.
The commissioners appointed by the Department of Agriculture for investigations to sent the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and homp as a substitute for cotton, will hold their adjourned meeting on the 24th of February. In the meantime all persons anxious to de-velop this subject are requested to forward samples of hemp and flax in different stages of preparation, of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used and the cost of production in each case; also descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Benate. WARRINGTON, Dec. 15, 1863.

tal stewards, and inspectors of customs in Beston, NEW RAILBOAD REIWERN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., presented a memorial relative to a new railway line between Washington and

THE TRAFFIC IN GOLD, SILVER AND EXCHANGE Mr. Law, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced, on leave, a bill providing that all traffic in gold, silver and foreign exchange, for speculative purposes, or the purchase through a broker, by depositing less than the full amount of the purchase, on what is known as a margin, is expeasible prohibited.

Section two prohibits the sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange by any banker or broker, directly or indirectly, at any place except at the regular banking house or broker's office.

Section three prohibits the sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange unless actually delivered, and paid for on delivery.

Section four provides as the penalty for violating any Section four provides as the penalty for violating any Section four provides as the penalty for violating any of the provisions of the act, so conviction before the Unit-ed States District Court in the district where the offence is committed, a sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and impresonment for not less than one nor more than twelve months for each offence.

than the thousand conser, and impressment to got less than one nor more than twelve months for each offence. Section five gives informers one half the fine.

Mr. Foor, (rep.), of Vt., introduced a bill granting public lands to the "People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line" by the Northern route, and asked that the bill be referred to a special committee.

Mr. SCHMEN, (rep.) of Mass, submitted the following resolution, with the remark that he had been endoavoring to obtain the action of the Schate upon it for twelve years.

resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to hequire into the propriety and expediency of providing by law that appointments in the naval service, o unmonity called acting appointment, be solutionated to be Senate for confirmation in all cases where a milar appointments the regular army are required to be submitted to the Senate.

HAMES TO GENERAL REPARTS.

THANKS TO GENERAL RUBNITS.

ASTRONY. (rop.) of R. L., submitted the following was referred to the Committee on Military Af fairs:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major treneral Ambrose E. Euraside and through him to the officers and men who have fought under his command, for their gallantry, good conduct and soldier-like endurance.

Motions of reference of the respective subjects on braced in President Lincoln's Mossage were then enter tailed, and the same were referred to the appropriate committees.

the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, passed March 5, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. HENDRICH, Opp.) of Ind., introduced a bill to extend the time in which States may avail themselves of the grant of land for agricultural and industrial colleges.

THE RECHASSIS OF PERSONERS OF WAR.

Mr. DATHS. (opp.) of Ky., called up the resolutions in relation to the exchange of princeers, arguing vehemently against the pellsy of refusing to exchange our suffering white socialers—the languishing, starving and diseased white men—bocause the rebels refuse to exchange the negro captives. He denounced at length the policy of the administration upon the several points in which the negro is affected, characterising its position as monatrous, and referring to the present era at the reign approach of Abraham the Frot. He avered that he will maying year sumpothed; that he hand with maying year unspothed; that he hand with maying year the erims of secontion, and that he

thould ever, in seeking to avoid the Scylia of the rebel hon, use crasums vigilince not to (all into the Charyladis of abotitionism. It was evident that this policy was only a part of that designed to per ctuate the party privar of the administration. He closed with an indiquent and arrives protest against the resusal of the administration to liberate thousands of starving and dying white most for the sake of a new negroes.

Mr. Jonsson, (opp.) of Mr., deemed it perfectly clear that humanity, which is the highest polity, demanded the confinuance of the exchange of prisoners. As the negroes in the hands of the rebels were but less in number, he would suggest that an equal number of Confederate prisoners also id be baid as hostages for colored solders. He preceded to combat the opinion of the Senator

the government or any of its departments that are not conferred by the constitution. Hence the President cannot raise troops or armies, nor has he the power to organize any measure to put down insurrection without the assent of Congress. The positions of the Senator from Maryland are contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and his decirines are heretical and dangerous. Just in proportion as the principles of the constitution are disregarded the government is weakoned and the rebellion strengthmed. If the Executive had been governed by the principles heretofore announced as the true intent of the war the rebellion would long are have been put down; and the the government is weakoned and the rebellion strengthoned. If the Executive had been governed by the principles heretofore announced as the true intent of the war
the rebellion would long ago have been put down; and the
only way to regain what has been lost is to return to the
proper basis on which to prosecute the war. It was the
determination of the party in power that the war shall
continue till the next Fresidential election. The war
would have been brought to a close long ago if the administration had singly and in good faith devoted itself to the
principles announced in the Criticaden resolutions, and if
the commanders of the armies had not been selected, it
because of their hostility to the rebels, but because of
their opposition to slavery.

Mr. Harz, (rep.) of N. H., said nothing was further
from his intention to rise to indignantly deny that it
was the desire of gentlemen on this floor to continue the
war is order to influence the next Fresidential election.

A more atroclous allegation against honorable mean never
was bettered to, from the beginning of time to the presmir noment.

Mr. Davis (interrupting) said the Senator himself had

was betened to, from the beginning of time to the present moment.

Mr. Davis (interrupting) said the Secator himself had heretofore remarked that the army of plunderes exceeded the number of soldiers in the field.

Mr. Half replied that he never made such a remark, nor anything like it. Et and said that the liberties of this country were more to danger from the profigacies on the freezery than from the robe in the field. If the allegations of the Senator were true, he would geometiske into his own hands the hand of a man from the charnel bouse, recking with pestilence, than the hands of those around him, if the allegation was true that every remator was tamped with the foulest treason and perjury. The country is at war. The tremegous issue of national life and death trembles in the balance. Ireason, with its red hand, aims a blow at the nations life. The destincte of the country have been submitted to the goatlemen around him, who are bound by the constitution, and to defend the firesides and heree threatened byten-sion, while the Senator from Kentucky say, they are hypocrites and do not mean to sustain these

Mr. Davis explained that he had reference to those in power.

Mr. Halk replied that the Senator had made an allegation which embraced every Seconder. It was an allegation which embraced every Seconder. It was an allegation which if true, would disgrace the view inmates of a pentientiary. The country is at stake. God is trying the great question of a free government before the world, and in the course of His providence lie has entrested the destinies of the country to their hands. Were they to have an allegation brought sgainst them which, if true, would justify every ismate in a ponitentiary to refuse to give them a friendly hand? The character of the President was also included in the allegation. He believed one thing incl every body's asceti-campley that I kneels is emicently an honest and pariotic man. To day, for the first time, he had bear the honesty and pariotism of the Executive questioned. He apprehended the Senator did not appreciate the character of his accuration. None strikes a harder blow than he who locesus conditions. None strikes a harder blow than he who locesus conditions and integrity of those to whom are confided our destinies. If Mr. Seward has called for black soldiers to take up arms, and called them out to fight the battles of the country, it is bound to protect them at all hezards, by every agency it can put forth Government havang used them, and they having become prisoners, if they are abundened to their fats, it is guilty of baseness unboard of in history. The party in power has one aim, and that aim is the country, the tone purpose, and that is the salvation of the country. He believed those who support the Prevident are in full unison and sympathy with him. The idea that the administra-The country is at war—such a war as never before was seen, and at a time when the question is nothing more than life or death to the nation, the allegation is made that it is desired to prolong the war for a political object. If this were true, those who support the administration are reskiess of everything that should bind them patriotically together—so colours to grief and so deaf to the pleadings of humanity that it would be too revolting to a civilized people to coatemplate.

Mr. Lasz, (rep.) of Ind., remarked that he understood the Senator from Kentucky to say a major general had declared it was proposed by the President to retain his power even though the election go against him. It that be true, the administration does not deserve the confidence of the country if faise, the officer should be mustered out as unworthy of the commission he bears. He should like to know the name of the officer, Mr. Davis replied that the Senator mistock him. A gentleman who was formerly a member of the other house informed him there was a misor general who said if Lincoln was detected in the next Treathential election he would not surresize the office. If the Senator from Indiana would come to him (Mr. Davis) in the stricted confidence, he would give him the name of the major general and that of he informant.

Mr. Lass had only this to say. Any major general who would make such a statement yan an worthy the honors of the government; if true, threevernment was an worthy of confidence. As one of the humbest supporters of the government he denied that any such remark was true.

The pending resolution of Mr. Davis was referred to the Military Committee.

mark was true.

The pending resolution of Mr. Davis was referred to the Military Committee.

After an executive session,
The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE COMMITTEE ON ECLES.

The Pranson amounced the following as the committee on "the rules:"—Mesers. Washburne, of Illinois; Mailory. of Kentucky: Littlejohn, of New York, and Cox, of Ohio. PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN JOHN ROTHING.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the

President, most cordially recommending that Captain John Rodgers, who captured the Fingal, for his distinguished zeal, was captured the Fingal, for his distin-guished zeal, bravery and general good conduct, receive a vote of thanks from Congress, this preliminary being required by law in order that he may be advanced one grade in the navy.

required by law in order that he may be advanced one grade in the navy.

The Straken said that he found on his sable a letter from J. L. Rugsell, signing himself Governor elect of Louishan, anothying him of the resignation of Thomas Cottman, a member of the House, but, as the latter same does not appear on the rolls of the House, the communication was not laid before the House.

PRESSURE ANY MILITARY ACREMENT ATTRICTURATOR BULE.

Mr. STRYESS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of the invahid and other pensions, and also a bill for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending Jone 30, 1805.

of the Military Academy for the year coding June 30, 1865.

Mr. Sirvans, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of President Lincelors Message to the appropriate committees, and that part with reference to the treatment and condition of the rebellious States to a select committee of nine, to be appropriate by the Speaker.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of Md., offered, as a substitute, that so much of the President's Myssage as relates to the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a recubilizan form of government, and to these States in which the government has been abrogated or overthrown, be referred to a select committee of nine members, who shall report the bilis necessary to carry into effect this doty.

Mr. Davis, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Ricous, (opp.) of N. Y. shall that the resolution offered by Mr. Stevoca covered the entire subject involving the conduct of the war, what course the government about pursue, and the treatment of the rebel States, while his own tecked to a single important point—samely; the guaranteets of a regulation form of government to every State—and be had framed his proposition in the lenguage of the constitution.

has not been abrogated and overthrown in the North as well as in the South since the revolution began."

Mr. Lo z or, (rea.) or ill., and that in spite of certain tolivideals there still exists a republican government in all the States of the North, with a territogeness or abstement. He (Mr. Lovego) should follow the lead of the genteemen from Maryland (Mr. Davis), unless he should forget himself. He was for the constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and not as it had been classly interpreted. He would discussees the sinvoiciders of the Union, as he would those who seized the Chesapsake. He wanded to put a loyal crew on leased and and all the good of him of the Union as our fathers framed it.

The substitute of Mr. Davis was adopted by year 59, mays 50.

On motion of Mr Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, it was resolved,

OR MALL R'CLELLAN'S LEFORT.

On motion of Mr. Gox, Gopp. to Oblo, the following resolution, if "educed by him yesterday, was adopted.—
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House the report made by Major General George B. McClellan, concerning the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac white under his command, and of all army operations white he was Commander.

By Chief.

malkoad estween New York and Washington.

Mr. Farnewouth, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution that a select committee of five members be appointed by the Spacker, to whom shall be referred all petitions or other communications having reference to an increase of railway communications and facilities between the cities of New York and Washington, and whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon that subject, by bill or otherwise.

Laid on the table by a vote of 89 against 61.

The House then adjourned.

Monoay, Dec 14, 1863.—The following general order was this day made:
Ordered that in all cases pending in this court, the claimants have leave to amend their respective petitions, so as to conform to the requirements of the provise of the twelfth section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, in amendment of the act approved February 24, 1853, establishing a court for the investigation of claims against the United States.

The Court proceeded, in pursuance of the order of May 8, 1863, to call the genral docket, from case No, 331 to case No, 00, inclusive, and orders were made in such of said cases as were at this date still pending in the court, continuing or dismissing the same.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

Contradictory Reports of Her Where-

orts of the whereabouts of the Chesapeake are con tradictory. The most probable is that she is in Lahave river, four miles south of Bridgewater. There has been se for since Saturday night.

Lahave river, the supposed location of the Chesapeake. is about sixty miles southwest of Halifax, and but a few miles in the same direction from Lunenburg. A United States gunboat passed Yarmouth yesterday.

Sr. Jose, N. S., Dec 14, 1803.

It is reported by Captam Doherty, of the bark Colonist, which arrived here this morning from Cork, that he saw steamer bark riveed at eleven o'clock vester-lay morn ing, the 13th inst., steering northeast by north.
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 15, 1863.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 15, 1863.

The United States Consul at Halifax telegraphs to Collector Washburn this evening that the Chesapeake is near Chester, in Mahone bay, and requests that the captain or mate be sent on forthwith to identify the pirates. absence of the captain, who is in New York, and as the rew will be taken on board the gunboat Acacia and proceed there, leaving about ten o'clock to-night, The gunboat Agawam, hence in pursuit of the steamer Chesapeake, arrived at Rockland, Me., to-day, short of

coal, and awaits orders. The steamer Chesapeake is reported to be near La Have, about eighty miles west of Halifax. She was lying

four miles south of the town of Bridgewater, on La Havriver. It is reported that she leaves to-night. The United States steamer Ella and Anna is now here, and leaves as Robbery of the Malden Bank in Broad

Borrow, Mass., Dec. 15, 1863. The Maiden Bank was entered shortly before boon to-day. The son of the President was the only person in the bank a 1 he time. He was murdered, and the bank robbed of abbit all its content.

A.C. Converse is the President. The murdered boy was about seventeen years old.

Boston, Dec. 15-Evening

person who committed the murder and robbery at the Maiden Bank. The amount of money taken was \$5,000— \$3,000 in hundred dellar bills, and \$2,000 in small bills. young Converse, who was bookkeeper, to do business with while he (Merrill) was temperarily absent. Young Converse was shot, the ball passing through the left temple and forming out belond the right ear. The act was done between balf-past eleven and twelve o'clock.

The directors of the Malden Bank offer a reward of \$6,000 for the arrest of the murderer and recoupty of the

The Pirate Alabama at Madras

A letter dated Madras, October 26, states that the robel pirate Alabama came into that harbor a few days before. took a look around the place, and immediately put to sea without communicating with the shore.

The Poard of Supervisors met pesterday, Supervisor Little in the chair.

The annual estimate of the tax levy for 1864 was sent in by the Comptrolfer. The principal items are divided

The occument was referred to the Committee on Taxes. After disposing of the routine business the Board took up the question of enlistments.

or not that Provest Marshal General Hays had sexued an order which had stopped enlistments in this city. His order says no man will be mustered into service till he receives \$100, while the ordinance of the Beard provides that the money shall not be paid till the men are mostered in. He was of the opinion that the quots of the city cannot be made up unless the Marshal acts with the

city cannot be made up unless the Marshal acts with the city.
Supervisors Burnt and Funny corroborated the statements of Mr. Tweed.
Supervisor Living and the Board should thank General Hops, because there were many impotations cast uison the committee who had the matter in charge, and it would be well to show the public that the o minitize was acting fairly and boorably in the matter. He had heard offercruits who had gone to Riker's laked and never received a cent.
Supervisor Funny defended the committee, and branded the persons who would insinuate they were acting dishonestly at here.

Supervisor Funny defended the manner in which it performed placets, and argued that it was impossible to get along without substitute brokers, and that if they were not employed other States and cities will get our mon.

The Otaniana amounted that General Have had been

mon.
The CHAIRMAN announced that General Hays had been "well ventilated," and the matter dropped. The routine business was again taken up and continued till the Board adjourned.

Meeting of Schleswig-Holsteiners.

The resident Schleswig-Holsteiners who, at a previous meeting, formed a society for the furtherance of the popular movement in Schleswig-Holstein to secure the

operate with the agitation in Germany and the duchnes.

Mr. Wendeborn presided, and Mr. Whenever acted as
Secretary.

An enrolment of additional members to k place, and
thus the list of nembers was considerably cultarged.

Every Schlieswiger and Holsteiner came Forward
and signed the roll. The committee of organization submitted a report, with a view of organizing for active on operation with the movement
in Schleswig-Holstein. The report, which was read by
Mr. Harsen, embraced, among others, the provision that
the people of Schleswig-Holstein shall, in case of a stronggie against the Beredlary enemy—beamark—be supported by every means in their power. Thy report also
embraced by-laws for the constitution of a major of
Schleswig-Holstein throughout the United clustes.

Mr. Enwans Karr surgested that a national shiften of
the Germans of this country should be maintaided, inclient
of organizing a schleswig-Holstein union. The cause of
Housets was common with the interest and foregrap of
the German Entherland.

Another speaker approved the plan.

After counsiderable details a resolution was passed to
the effect that the organization chail is a German (not
the effect that the organization chail is a German (not
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the effect that the organization chail is a German (not

and be had framed his proposition in the lenguage of the constitution.

Mr. Banous said that he was more disposed to follow the issel of the greatestant from Pennsylvania than that of the greatestant from Maryland. He was expressed to instructions to the constituent of the material section and further erganization of the national social intergention of the first operation of the first operation and further erganization and further erganization of the first operation and first operation of the first operation and first operation of the first operation and first operation and first operation of the first operation of the first operation of the first operation of the darkies.

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The conclusion, som erganization of the first operation of the first operation of the darkies.

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The conclusion, som erganization of the first operation operatio

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT

Capture of the Rebel Garrison at Charle

City Cress Roads. FORTREE MONROR, Va., Dec. 14, 1862. General Wistar, with my approbation, sent out an ex-pedition to Charles City Court House, on the James river, capture the enemy's force stationed there, and I hav the pleasure to forward his report of its complete success.

What adds to the brilliancy of its achievement in that it

B. F. BUTLER, Major General. GENERAL WISTAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT. YORKTOWN, Va., Dec. 14, 1868.

I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of the expedition sent out under Colonel West. worked in successful combination. Our cavalry carried sharp fighting, the enemy firing from their houses. We captured eight officers and eighty-two enlisted men being the whose command of three companies. fifty five horses and three mules, besides many shot, Ac., left on the ground. The enemy's camp, with its equipments destroyed.

sergeant and one corporal killed and four men wounded. The New York Mounted Rifles, in forty-four hours marched seventy-six miles; the One Hundred and Thirty inth New York infantry, in fifty-four hours, march sixty-one miles, mostly in a severe storm, moving day night, and walking their shoes off, which sho made good by the government.

unflinching endurance, Colonel West especially, for his precise execution of a difficult combination, by which alone he could have accomplished my object.

J. J. WISTAR, Brigadier General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. F. G. Chapman's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 15, 1863.

TISIT OF RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS. The principal officers of the Russian feet, fifteen of twenty in number, visked the army to-day by invitation of the War Department. They came up under the cha-peronagoof Capt. Russell, the government photographist.

THE WHATHER. The weather is beautiful, and everything is quie

SURPRISON OF BUILDINGS.

I am told that an order has been issued to suspend the construction of buildings for the Quartermaster and Commissary Subsistance Department. I cannot youch for the truth of the report.

A few deserters are daily coming in; but I can get nothing definite from the reports about camp as to what

news they bring. Furloughs are being granted quite freely, and each train that leaves here bears large numbers of officers and privates away homewards.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS. Mosby's and White's men are very active around the edges of our army; but they are very well behaved, and if the stories told of them are true they must number very nearly fitteen thousand men. We hear of them in hundreds to a hundred different places daily.

> The Press Despatch. HEADQUARTINA, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) Dec. 15, 1863.

The Stret Maryland cavalry have subscribed and handod over to Surgeon Dods n six hundred and ninety dollar for the relief of the suffering Union prisoners in the South. The money will be sent to the Baltimore Ameri

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Nameyers, Dec. 15, 1863. General Palmer had resigned his command of the Four teenth corps, and reached Bridgeport on his way home, when he received orders to return to Chattenooga, his resignation not having been necepted.

Colonel Misener reports from Columbia that the rebei

deserters and citizens are flocking to that post in great President's proclamation. Colonel M. says in regard to the numbers arriving that he has never seen the like. A few days ago Captain Perkins, of the Eleventh Ten-nessee cavalry, applied to General Rosecrats for permis-sion to take the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation. He says in a letter that the actual pos-tion of Tennessee is not understood or appreciated by Tennesseesse in the rebel army, and their eyes have been accessed only gives his cavity.

been opened only since his capture. trial of Frank Curley, the guerilla, who killed Gen eral McCook, a year ago, is now being concluded. He

will undoubtedly be hung.

Horace Maymard, the Attorney General of the State, declares, in a published letter, that the usual county elections are to be held in March next in this State.

The smallpox has broken out at Franklin. The railroad improvements in Middle Tennessee and

News from San Francisco and the Sand-

wich lelands. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12, 1863. Sailed steamer Golden City, for Panama, carrying one land, and \$206,000 for New York.

the Honolulu Advertiser of the 5th of November Twenty-four of the Arctic feet of whalers have ar-rived, averaging each 1,169 barrels of oil and 400,000 pounds of bone. Whales were very abundant during the inter-part of the season—the water was perfectly allys with them. Hundreds of vessels could easily have been filled with them without perceptibly diminishing shear remarker.

The Advertiser recommends New Bedford shipowners to send all their idle vessuls to the Arctic.

The same paper reports but few arrivals from Ochotak. and these had done poorly. The whales were abundant, as usual; but the weather was rough. San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1863.

Arrived ship Courier, from Boston; George Peabody, from New York, RAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15, 1863. The ship George Prabody speke October 31 ship Cre-morne, New York for San Francisco; October 12 Windeld

Integration Meeting on the Hanne Rathman .- Monday's five o'clock train on this road had proceeded about a mile and a half from Forty second street when the curine gave out, and thereupon the conductor, as he says, seet immediately back for another. None came; but after the japes of half an bour the New Havon train arrived, and pushed the Parlem train to Mott Haven and switched by the time Williamsbridge is reached-finding po loco notive was to be sent to them, waited patiently for the sty o'clock williamsbridge train. It arrived in due time, stopped to receive and set down passengers, as usual, but the conductor retosed to stop long enough to let the passengers by the five o'clock train descend and enter the other train. This outrageous indifference to their stoad on aroused a storm of indignation. A meeting was being and resolutions passed expressing the sense of the assembled company in strong terms. At length the quarter to seven train came op that the engine was look east to draw both, except at a slow, wheery pace. Williamsbridge was reached shown that past eight o'clock, and white Plains about that past eleven o'clock. What is worse, it turns out that the engine detailed for the five o'clock wait was a poor, wind broken "ewilch engine," as called (No. 2), and quite wait to be used on the read. Comment is un-mechanic."

ANNEXT EXECUTION OF CHECKAS OF THE NEW YORK FORE DEPARTMENT -The annual election of officers of the New York Fire Department was haid at Firemen's Hall on Monday evening, resulting in the election of the following gention.en.—President, Albert J. Delatour, Vice President, John B. Platt, Secretary, Charles Gray, Treasurer, Jane S. Glies, Consector, David Theail, Trustees, Peter Macerson, F. A. Elterbook and Chorice O'Conor. g less horseyr roses Reconger N. Y. S. N. G .- The above regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty fifth atreet and Soventh avenue, this evening, for battalion drill.

PATAL PRICES OF THE MAINER LANG FIRE.-William Armstrong, the negro who was so severely berned by the late fire at No. 126 Maiden lane, died yesterday at the

PRESENTATION to Jupon Dowlard.—Jodge Dowling was penerday presented with a gold watch and chain by his former commades, while he was emptain of the flight Poton precinct. Inspector Carpenter made the presentation

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Reported Repulse of Sheridan's Forces.

Further Details of the Siege

Losses in the Highland Regiment of New York. &co.,

of Knoxville.

General Foster In Command of th

Troops-Pursuit of Longstocet, &c. Washington, Dec. 15, 1863.

Telegrams were received here last evening from Knor ville up to yesterday morning. General Foster had as-sumed the command of the troops lately under General Barneide, and the latter had departed from that city for Cincinnati. All was then quiet in the vicinity of Knox

messengers, that much of General Longstreet's artille

but these accounts lacked confirmation.

The region in which the pursuit is now being made in so far distant from the telegraph as to make it diff

Reported Repulse of General Sheridan

NAMIVILIE, Dec. 15, 1868. There is a remor that General Sherilan, commanding the column in pursuit of Longstreet, encountered the rebel rear guard east of Knowythe, and sustained a heavy

Rosecau's headquarters. But it is traced to several di Chattanoogs of this date the story will be discredited

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch. SIXTEENTH DAY-DEC. 2.

KNOXVILE, Dec. 2—Evening.
The enemy have been in motion during the day, large bodies of infastry and cavalry passing and remaning our front. Our batteries threw a few shells at them. When the truce occurred on Sunday last the pickets met and mutually agreed not to fire on each other, so that much of the straggling musket firing has cossed. The agreement, be it remembered, is between the pickets only. Should another or solder pop his head above our works, "whiz." "whiz" comes a shower of bullets, while the picket soldier, who is forty yards nearer the rebels, looks on with complaceucy and imposity. In return, should a robel officer make his spectraces behind his picket line, he is satured with a similar compliment from our boys, who disregard altogether the "grayback" who controuts them within a hundral yards.

Last night the prisoners in the jail attempted to free the building, hoping, no doubt, to escape to the rebellimes in the confusion. Their design was froatrated, and they are now deprived of fire—a sufficient punishment in this celd snap.

o commy's camp fires are thick and close to night on oft pear the river. Our artiferints have been amoun-

he Commanding General desires, Dec. 1, 1863. I be Commanding General desires particularly to congratuate olders and a disers companing the garrism at Fortiders on their gainst conduct during the assumt on that is on the morning of the 27th old.

Jenjamin 'I nised blance in thery, with such portions thus jey's Knode island and Boccor's New York batter as were in the fort, the Seventy nisth New York batter as were in the fort, the Seventy nisth New York Datter as were in the fort, the Seventy nisth New York Datter as were in the fort the Seventy nisth New York Datter as were in the forther as were an interest of the control of the sevent and propriets of the control of the sevent as the control of the

The following is a complete fat of the leases in the Keventy high New York, to date.

**Reveat high New York, to date.

**Killed—Surgeant Thomas Tombam, Co. B. Sergeant Robert Atherty, Co. G. John Bingen, Co. K. David Schultz Co. K. All November 29

Woundert. W. J. Sergeant Co. K. David Schultz W. J. Sergeant Co. K. All November 29

Robert Atheriy, Co. G. John Biogeo, Co. K. David Schulls, Co. K. All November 29.

Woundest—W. J. Coyle, Co. E. right fore arm. Nov. 23. Malcolm Sinciair, Co. C., bead, Nov. 24; Lieut Chos. Watson, Co. C. tog. Nov. 25. Henry Fikel, Co. F. thigh slightly Nov. 25. Patrick Carlin, Co. K. thigh, Nov. 25. Februarit Alfred Luch, Co. A. head, Shahity, Nov. 29. Robert Patterson, Co. E. thigh slightly, Nov. 29. Robert Patterson, Co. E. thigh slightly, Nov. 29. Robert Michensi, Co. F. shoulder, Nov. 79. James Mitchell, Co. I. breast slightly, Nov. 29.

tack by the enemy. Our batteries keep up a fire at in vals to let our reinforcements know that we are will section of the city. These signal gunt have the cast few days appreciated the city with great caution, thinking the alone make time of its surreader. The receis outside spread the report that it had capitalized, and, set our appreaching reinforcements should be inclined to believe the report and go back our gues are now banaing away at intervals. The artiferists, however, do not smit to not in a shell and am toward the rebels every time they fire.

Coloned Graham had a fight with and wulpyed the commond of the rebel General Jones, hear stra where Platte, day before yesterday. We are without any details. The rebel denoral Wheeler he recorded captured by our cavery, in a railrend train near Cheveland.

Describers who owns in yesterday report Long-treet's force at twenty five the saud.

orce at twenty five Monatoria.

**RILED AND WICKSTED.

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**RILED AND MASSACHUSETTE. No. No. 2011 Massachusette. No. No. 2011 Massachusette. No. No. 2011 Massachusette. No. No. 2011 Massachusette. Sergeant J. L. Schille, Schiller and J. L. Schiller and S Corporal J. Sponster, Co. II, 48th Pennsylvania, November 29.

Ward Foster, On M. 100th Pencsylvania, right ieg, De forter L. Ferryel, Co. F. 46th New York, left hip, Henry Specif, Co. H. 2d Maryland, right leg, Lecember I. Bichard Lewis, Buckley's battery, leg shot off, Camp-

bell e Station, November 16. Le nard G. Ellis, flockiey's battery, in head, Novem Corporal Daniel Lare, Co. A. Siet Penneylvania, right foot, leptimier 2. ot. Penember 2. Charles E. Weaver, Co. I. 48th Pennsylvania, arm and chest, lecember 2 Corporal S. W. Paty, Co. E., 29th Massachusette, both hands, December 2. Froch Flieg, Co. B. 56th Pennsylvania, right thick, De-

Charles Nott, Co. K, 100th Feensylvania, right and fractured, Dos. 3.

Krotinas, Dec. 4-4, 2 The sinusce goard of our reinfercements read ast night, or, rather, early this morning, and the siege of we shall be in a condition to ascume the offensive against

we chall be in a conclution to accume the offensive against the enemy.

But the question arises, shall we find that enemy so near at heard? It is suspected that the chain of pickets on our front in a more about, while the main body of longuisteet's army has gone. During the past two eights our puckets have beened the moving of artilizing and wages trains, sufficiently indicative of his departure. But he has not eters enough to get every with benominty, and erailly results and articles and in the property of the annihilation of Longuisteet's forps.

Gur greatest regard in this our hour of victory—for the raising of the cage is in Resid con—is that we have seen to part with our grittent lander. General Burnaise. While the close of our empages in this immediate vicinity he witness when the constraint of the Army of the Othe, and, while he takes with him the regrate of the whole army, his lose will be particularly feel by the continues of the victors of the victors of the victors. While the continues of the Army of the Othe, and, while he takes with him the regrate of the whole army, he lose will be particularly feel by the continues of the North Carolina, Virginia, Maryimad, Kentucky and Tournament.

Exercise Cor reinfercements continue to arrive, and it may commanded by General Sherman.

Through a little gap in the timber to the sorts of the city we could see the rebel wagens penning searly all day, evidently on reads for Virgons. Our batteries shelled them as they went by, with what effect could not be observed. The robest first a lew should to redorn, but their shells did no lepury.

The force under Sherman has been very successful in its march here from Chattanoogs. Several resired trains were captured entire.

At London the rebels yeaterday ran some thirty care, principally leaded with answeather, but the river, and none tweete more were captured before they succeeded in descripting them.

wat known solecon broker of 19 Wall street, died sud-denly yesterday morning, at the Union Place Hotel. Bis fuseral will have place next Friday.